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Venice, June 4.

'TIS adviſed from Naples, that laſt Month the Corſairs of Dulcigno landing at ſome Places of the Province of Otranto, as alſo near Lecce, had plundered the Houſes and carried off a good Number of People into Slavery. Whereupon Orders had been given for launching immediately a new Man of War of 70 Guns built at Naples, but it cannot be fitted out for Sea till the Return of the St. Leopold and ſome other Veſſels, which are to bring from Leghorne Cannon bought there for this Man of War and for another named the St. Barbe, which was finiſhed ſome Time ago, but could not be armed. Two Frigates were likewiſe fitting out at Naples, in order to cruiſe on the Coaſts, and prevent any more Deſcents of the ſaid Corſairs. A ſolemn Proceſſion was made here laſt Week, in the Place of St. Mark, for imploring the divine Bleſſing on the Arms of this Republick, at which the Doge, the Senate, the Pope's Nuncio, and the Patriarch aſſiſted. Several Ships which are come in from the Levant, confirm that our Fleet is ſailed from Corfu towards the Archipelago, that all is quiet on our Iſlands, and that there was no certain Advice of the Turkiſh Fleet's having ſailed out of the Dardanels.

Paris, June 23. On the 11th of this Month, a Number of the Nobility met ſecretly, and, contrary to an expreſs Ordinance of the King's lately publiſhed, ſigned a Proteſtation, which they cauſed to be delivered to the Parliament on the 17th; in which they declare, that they will deem to be void and null whatever Judgment ſhall be given in the Diſpute between the lawful and legitimated Princes of the Blood, alledging that the Deciſion of that Affair belongs only to the General Aſſembly of the States of the Kingdom, which they require may be called forthwith. On the 18th the Council of the Regency met, in which this Proceeding was a long Time under Debate; and the Reſult was to diſpatch Warrants for ſeizing the Perſons concerned in the ſaid Proteſtation, accordingly ſix of the 39 were taken into Cuſtody on the 19th, viz. the Marqueſs de Chatillon, the Marqueſs de Vieuxpont, the Viſcount de Polignac, M. de Beaufremont, M. de Rieu, and M. de la Luzerne; three of whom were committed to the Baſtile, and three to Vincennes: Search is making for the reſt, as well in the Country as in this City. On the 19th the legitimated Princes went to the Parliament, where having given in a Proteſtation of much the ſame Tenour, they preſented alſo a Petition, in which they deſire the Parliament to maintain in Force the Arrêts which they paſſed in their Favour in the Years 1714 and 1715, and not to ſuffer the leaſt Innovation to be made therein under any Pretext whatever; repreſenting that by ſuch a Conduct they would demonſtrate to the whole Kingdom, that they are not ſubject to Variation, that they never paſs any Thing without a thorough Knowledge of the Cauſe, nor without mature Deliberation; and would preſerve the Honour due to the Memory of the late King unſullied. On the 21ſt the Parliament aſſembled extraordinarily to deliberate on this Affair: At firſt they appeared unanimouſly diſpoſed to cenſure the Proteſtation of the legitimated Princes, as injurious and ſcandalous, tending to vilify the Royal Authority and the Regency; but at length it was propoſed, and agreed to by all, that the Parliament having not received any Orders or Charge to pronounce upon the Matter in Queſtion, a Deputation from their Body ſhould wait on his Majeſty, and know his Pleaſure upon it. On the 20th the Czar ſet out Poſt for the Netherlands. During his Stay here he had been treated with all Marks of Honour, though not with ſo great Magnificence as is uſual at this Court, becauſe he avoided all ſplendid Entertainments, chuſing rather to paſs his Time in viewing what is moſt remarkable in the Royal Seats and Publick Structures in and about this City, and